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Security Council

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**Letter dated 12 February 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 7–12 February 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

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Please recycle

## Annex to the letter dated 12 February 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (7 February 2018)

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported six incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: four in Ladhiqiyah, one in Aleppo and one in Damascus.

The Turkish representative office has reported eight incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: five in Damascus, one in Homs, one in Idlib and one in Ladhiqiyah.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the Nusrah Front terrorist group.

### Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation. Food with a total weight of 1.9 tons was delivered to residents in Mazburah, Aleppo Governorate.

In total, 1,747 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,445 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 144 persons.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 70,105 persons.

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, a ceasefire agreement has been signed with Rasm al-Saharij in Aleppo Governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,352.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

## Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (8 February 2018)

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported ten incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: five in Ladhiqiyah, three in Aleppo, one in Homs and one in Suwayda'.

The Turkish representative office has reported five incidents of gunfire: four in Damascus Governorate and one in Idlib Governorate.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the Nusrah Front terrorist group.

### Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,747 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,445 tons.

The safe passage of one United Nations humanitarian convoy was assured to Tayyibah in Dar'a Governorate. A total cargo weight of 130 tons was delivered.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 39 persons.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 70,144 persons.

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, one ceasefire agreement has been signed with Qarah in Hama Governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,353.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

# Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (9 February 2018)

## Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported six incidents of gunfire: three in Aleppo Governorate and three in Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported five incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: two in Damascus, two in Idlib and one in Hama.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the Nusrah Front terrorist group.

## Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation in Abu Hakfa al-Janubi, Homs Governorate. Medicines and food with a total weight of 1.9 tons were delivered to the local population.

In total, 1,748 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,446.8 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 20 persons.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 70,164 persons.

## Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, one ceasefire agreement has been signed with Adlin in Homs Governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,354.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

## Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (10 February 2018)

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported ten incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: five in Ladhiqiyah, three in Aleppo, one in Damascus and one in Homs.

The Turkish representative office has reported eight incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: five in Idlib, two in Damascus and one in Homs.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the Nusrah Front terrorist group.

### Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,748 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,446.8 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 36 persons.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 70,200 persons.

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, one ceasefire agreement has been signed with Abu Abdah in Aleppo Governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,355.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

## Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (11 February 2018)

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported seven incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: three in Ladhiqiyah, two in Aleppo and two in Damascus.

The Turkish representative office has reported one incident of gunfire in Homs Governorate.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the Nusrah Front terrorist group.

### Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation in Wafidin Camp, Damascus Governorate. Food with a total cargo weight of 1.9 tons was delivered to the local population.

In total, 1,749 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,448.8 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 122 persons.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 70,322 persons.

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed with populated areas over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,355.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

## Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (12 February 2018)

### Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported thirteen incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: five in Aleppo, three in Damascus, three in Ladhiqiyah, one in Dar'a and one in Homs.

The Turkish representative office has reported two incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: one in Damascus and one in Homs.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the Nusrah Front terrorist group.

### Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operations in Marrat, Dayr al-Zawr Governorate. Food with a total weight of 1.9 tons was delivered to the local population.

In total, 1,750 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,450.7 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 38 persons.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 70,360 persons.

### Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, two ceasefire agreements have been signed: with Shirshi in Hama Governorate and with Zayta al-Bahrah in Homs Governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,357.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

United Nations A/ES-10/767–S/2018/113

General Assembly
Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Tenth emergency special session**
Agenda item 5
**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

**Security Council**
**Seventy-third year**

## Identical letters dated 12 February 2018 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

As conditions continue to dangerously deteriorate, I am compelled to draw your attention to the critical situation in the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem. The illegal and destructive policies and practices by Israel, the occupying Power, continue to cause immense suffering among the Palestinian civilian population and to obstruct any potential for the peaceful resolution of this grave injustice.

Unprotected, despite the very clear provisions of international law according protection to civilians under foreign occupation, the Palestinian people continue to endure countless human rights violations and war crimes at the hands of the Israeli occupying forces and its illegal settlers. The international community, in particular the Security Council, must confront this unlawful situation and cannot continue to turn a blind eye as the rights of an entire people and the most fundamental pillars of international law are being so egregiously breached. Action must be taken to finally uphold international law and to bring an end to 50 years of Israeli occupation, along with all of Israel's violations against the Palestinian people and their land.

The incidents mentioned below reflect only a few of the countless violations and crimes being perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people. Israel's belligerent military occupation is driven and sustained only by such illegal policies and practices, which affect every single Palestinian child, woman and man living under occupation, whether it be in the Occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, or in the Gaza Strip, where nearly 2 million Palestinians continue to live in the world's largest prison, suffering massive collective punishment tantamount to a war crime.

### Palestinian casualties

Lethal and indiscriminate force continues to be routinely unleashed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian civilian population, causing wilful and wanton death and injury in grave violation of international humanitarian law.

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On 7 February 2018, a young Palestinian man, Khaled Walid Tayeh (aged 22), died after succumbing to wounds he sustained earlier that day during a military raid by Israeli occupying forces in the Al-Jabal al-Shamali area of Nablus in the West Bank. The Palestine Red Crescent Society reported that an additional 110 Palestinian civilians had also been injured during that same raid, in which 32 injuries resulted from the use of live bullets, 26 from rubber-coated steel bullets and 51 from severe tear gas inhalation. In addition, one child was seriously injured after being intentionally run over by an Israeli military jeep.

On 30 January 2018, Israeli occupying forces killed Laith Abu Naim, aged 16, from the West Bank village of Al-Mughayyir. Laith was running for his life as two Israeli armoured vehicles pursued him. An Israeli soldier shot Laith in the forehead from a range of 20 metres, killing him instantly. Laith was the fourth Palestinian child killed in January by Israeli occupying forces. Sadly, he will not be the last Palestinian child to lose his or her life as a result of Israel's shoot-to-kill policy, which has been widely reported and documented by Human Rights Watch. "The soldiers killed him from a short range. They could have arrested him; they could have injured him; they could have shot his leg", Laith's uncle, Marzouq Abu Naim, told Palestinian media. "But the soldier meant to kill him. The bullet went through his eye and through the back of his head." Without accountability, the occupying Power will continue to violate the Palestinian people's rights, including to life, without fear of accountability or punishment.

The killing and injury of Palestinian men, women and children under Israeli occupation, such as the tragic crimes detailed above, must be addressed. A proper independent investigation must be launched into the killing of 16-year-old Laith. We cannot accept, nor should the international community accept, that a people under occupation for more than five decades be left defenceless, denied the protections of international law, including humanitarian law and human rights law, while the occupying Power is appeased and permitted to continue with its flagrant impunity, disrespecting both the rule of law and the sanctity of human life.

**Settlements**

Israel, the occupying Power, also continues with its systematic policies of settler colonialism, apartheid and ethnic cleansing in the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem. It is absolutely urgent that the international community, particularly the Security Council, act to bring Israel into compliance with international law and United Nations resolutions, including, inter alia, Security Council resolution 2334 (2016). Just today, the Israeli human rights organization, Peace Now, reported that the so-called "Israeli Settlement Subcommittee of the Higher Planning Committee of the Civil Administration" had convened to discuss a series of new plans in its illegal settlements. The organization has also reported that the occupying Power also approved 68 new settlement units in the settlement of "Elazar", the illegal construction of an Israeli hotel in the Jordan Valley with 120 rooms next to a motor park and so-called Tourist Area, and the construction of a cemetery near an industrial zone planned for construction south of Qalqiliya in the West Bank.

Moreover, it is important to note that Peace Now provided the following analysis on Israel's reckless and illegal settlement campaign, stating that: "The government is building new settlement areas under the guise of 'insignificant' plans that will not include housing units. This is an old trick used to establish new settlements without calling them that by name. All of these plans — the construction of a hotel and tourist complex in the Jordan Valley, an educational campus in an illegal outpost, and even a cemetery as the first stage in the construction of a new industrial zone — in actuality create new settlements. The Netanyahu government has lost all the brakes on the road

to de facto annexation of the West Bank, and it continues to distance Israel from the prospects for peace and the two-state solution."

**Home/school demolitions**

As the occupying Power builds and expands more illegal settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitute not only grave breaches of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention) but also war crimes as defined by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, it also continues with its illegal, repressive and punitive practice of home demolitions, leaving countless Palestinian families homeless and hopeless. Israeli occupying forces also continue to demolish internationally-funded schools and other humanitarian projects. The destructive impact of such Israeli violations on Palestinian communities and on the situation on the ground is immense, as reflected in deteriorating socioeconomic conditions and deepening anger and frustration among the Palestinian civilian population living under occupation.

On 8 February 2018, Israeli occupying bulldozers demolished a Palestinian home in the neighbourhood of Silwan, in Occupied East Jerusalem, under the bogus pretext that it did not possess a building licence. In addition to such home demolitions, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has warned that dozens of Palestinian schools are at risk of being demolished by the occupying Power, leaving children in the Occupied State of Palestine even more vulnerable. According to the Office, at least 45 schools are now facing demolition orders.

In this regard, the acting Humanitarian Coordinator, Roberto Valent, stated that "children as young as seven would be left without schools if Israel carries out its demolition project". He further stated that he was "deeply concerned by the Israeli authorities' demolition this morning [4 February 2018] of two donor-funded classrooms — third and fourth grade — serving 26 Palestinian schoolchildren in the Bedouin and refugee community of Abu Nuwar, located in Area C on the outskirts of Jerusalem". He stated that "the demolition was carried out on grounds of lack of Israeli-issued permits, which are nearly impossible to obtain". It must be recalled, as stated by the European Union representative and the European Union Heads of Mission in Jerusalem and Ramallah, that "every child has the right to access to education and States have an obligation to protect, respect and fulfill this right, by ensuring that schools are inviolable safe spaces for children".

**Arrests and detention**

In addition to the killing and injury of children, the Israeli occupying forces have also carried on with other illegal practices, such as the arbitrary arrests and detentions of Palestinian children in the recent period. Many of these children have been violently seized from their homes in the dead of night, beaten, blindfolded, strip-searched, interrogated without legal counsel, held incommunicado from their parents and put in solitary confinement.

We demand that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately end all its violations and abuses against Palestinian children and comply with its obligations under international law, including, inter alia, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict. All Palestinian prisoners and detainees, including children such as Ahed Al-Tamimi, who continues to be held in an Israeli military detention centre since Israeli forces raided her home in the West Bank village of Nabi Saleh early on the morning of 19 December 2017, must immediately be released from Israeli detention and prison facilities.

It is high time that the international community go beyond condemnation or expressing outrage about Israel's illegal practices and policies against the Palestinian people. Urgent, concrete and collective international action is required now to bring Israel into compliance with its legal obligations under international law and relevant United Nations resolutions, without exception. Israel cannot be allowed to continue acting above the law without consequences.

It is long overdue for the world to stand with principles and commitments affirmed time and time again and to demand an end to Israel's brutal military occupation of the Palestinian land and an end to its blatant disregard for the human rights of the Palestinian people. It is time for the Palestinian people to live as a free people in their own independent State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital. It is time for the Palestinian people to realize their inalienable human rights and justice.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 623 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. Those letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 9 January 2018 (A/ES-10/766-S/2018/28), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/72/744–S/2018/114

General Assembly
Security Council

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14 February 2018

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**General Assembly**
**Seventy-second session**
Agenda items 35 and 40

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development**

**The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

**Security Council**
**Seventy-third year**

## Letter dated 8 February 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey herewith the records of violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia in January 2018 (see annex). During the reporting period, Armenia has violated the ceasefire regime 3,828 times and continued the usage of large-calibre guns and heavy weaponry from its positions in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and from its own territory.

As a result, two servicemen of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan were killed and 1 wounded during the month.

The continuous occupation of a large part of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia remains the main obstacle in the settlement of the conflict and the only source of the escalation of the situation on the front line and the occurrence of hostilities and casualties.

The sooner the Republic of Armenia withdraws its troops from the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the sooner peace and stability can be restored in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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## Annex to the letter dated 8 February 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for January 2018*

| *Dates* | *Direction (locality)* | *Weapons used* | *Number of ceasefire violations* | *Casualties and damages* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1–31 January** | **Aghdam district, Azerbaijan** | | | |
| | Afatly village | AK | 28 | |
| | Ahmadali village | AK | 32 | |
| | Ahmadaghali village | AK | 58 | |
| | Ayag Garvand village | AK | 21 | |
| | Bash Garvand village | AK | 2 | |
| | Chamanly village | AK | 94 | |
| | Chiragly village | AK/AKM | 67 | |
| | Evoghlu village | AK | 5 | |
| | Garadaghli village | AK/AKM | 27 | |
| | Mammadbaghirly village | AK | 50 | |
| | Mirashilly village | AK | 48 | |
| | Opposite positions | AK/AKM/SVD | 141 | 1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded |
| | Orta Garvand | AK | 45 | |
| | Saryjaly village | AK | 10 | |
| | Shikhlar village | DShK | 1 | |
| | Shuraabad village | AK | 4 | |
| | Yuzbashily village | AK | 6 | |
| | Zangishaly village | AK/AKM | 40 | |
| | **Aghjabadi district, Azerbaijan** | | | |
| | Gyamaddynly village | AK/AKM | 128 | 1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed |
| | Minakhorlu village | AK | 16 | |
| | **Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan** | | | |
| | Alkhanchally village | AKM | 12 | |
| | Tazakand village | DShK | 2 | |
| | Zivilyan village | AKM | 17 | |
| | **Fizuli district, Azerbaijan** | | | |
| | Ashaghy Abdurrahmanli village | AK/AKM | 86 | |

*Abbreviations*: AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; OSV, semi-automatic sniper rifle; PKM, modernized Kalashnikov machine gun; RPG, handheld anti-tank grenade launcher; SVD, sniper rifle; 60-mm M, mortar.

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alkhanly village | AK | 67 |
| Horadiz village | AK | 97 |
| Opposite positions | AK | 77 |
| Shukurbayli village | AK/60 mm M | 531 |
| **Gazakh district, Azerbaijan** | | |
| Alibayramly village | AKM | 1 |
| Ashaghi Askipara village | AKM | 3 |
| Bala Jafarli village | AK/AKM | 24 |
| Farahli village | AK | 11 |
| Jafarli village | AK/AKM | 21 |
| Gaymagly village | AKM/DShK | 25 |
| Gushchu Ayrim village | AKM | 30 |
| Gyzylhajili village | AK/AKM | 30 |
| Kamarli village | AK/AKM/DShK | 37 |
| Kohna Gyshlag village | AK/AKM/DShK | 31 |
| Mazam village | AK/AKM | 20 |
| Musakoy village | AK/AKM | 38 |
| Shikhly village | AK | 1 |
| Unnamed heights | AK | 34 |
| **Gedebey district, Azerbaijan** | | |
| Chalburun village | AKM/PKM | 9 |
| Galakand village | AK/AKM/DShK | 5 |
| Gasimaghali village | AKM | 18 |
| Goyali village | AKM/DShK | 26 |
| Mutudara village | AKM | 25 |
| Novoivanovka village | AKM | 16 |
| Unnamed heights | AKM | 18 |
| Zamanly village | AKM | 21 |
| **Goranboy district, Azerbaijan** | | |
| Balligaya village | AKM | 7 |
| Bashgishlag village | AK | 3 |
| Gargujag village | AKM | 21 |
| Gulustan village | AKM/DShK | 58 |
| Kharkhaput village | AKM | 17 |
| Opposite positions | AK | 9 |
| Tapgaragoyunlu village | AK/AKM/DShK | 94 |
| Unnamed heights | AKM | 13 |
| Unnamed positions | AKM | 49 |
| Yenikand village | AKM | 42 |
| Yukhari Agjakend village | AKM | 3 |
| Zeyva village | AKM | 16 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Goygol district, Azerbaijan** | | | |
| Kurdalylar village | AKM/DShK | 13 | |
| Opposite positions | AKM | 3 | |
| Pirverdilar village | AK/AKM | 7 | |
| Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan | | | |
| Ahmadalilar village | AK | 37 | |
| Jojug Marjanli village | AK | 40 | |
| Lala Ilahi heights | AK | 59 | |
| Opposite positions | AK/AKM | 37 | |
| **Khojavand district, Azerbaijan** | | | |
| Opposite positions | AKM/PKM/DShK | 325 | |
| Unnamed heights | AK | 2 | |
| **Tartar district, Azerbaijan** | | | |
| Borsunlu village | AK/AKM | 82 | |
| Chayly village | AK/AKM | 54 | |
| Damirchilar village | AK | 8 | |
| Gapanli village | AK | 60 | |
| Gaynag village | AK | 2 | |
| Gazyan village | AK/AKM/DShK | 35 | |
| Hasangaya village | AK/AKM/DShK/ OSV | 134 | |
| Jamilly village | AK | 5 | |
| Karmiravan village | AK | 17 | |
| Opposite positions | AK/AKM/DShK/ OSV/SVD | 191 | 1 serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was killed |
| Seyidimli village | AK | 2 | |
| Tazakand village | AK | 45 | |
| Unnamed positions | AK | 1 | |
| **Tovuz district, Azerbaijan** | | | |
| Aghdam village | AK/AKM | 59 | |
| Aghbulag village | AKM | 7 | |
| Alibayli village | AKM | 11 | |
| Asryk Jirdakhan village | AKM | 4 | |
| Garalar village | AK/AKM | 7 | |
| Kokhanaby village | AK/AKM/DShK | 40 | |
| Munjuglu village | AK/AKM | 21 | |
| Opposite positions | AKM | 8 | |
| Unnamed heights | AKM | 24 | |

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**General Assembly**
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Agenda items 35 and 40

**Security Council**
**Seventy-third year**

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development**

**The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

## Letter dated 13 February 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit for your attention a memorandum on the issue of changing the ethnocultural features in the territories of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenia (see annex).*

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

18-02554 (E) 210218

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## Annex to the letter dated 13 February 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Memorandum on the issue of changing the ethnocultural features in the territories of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenia

The Republic of Azerbaijan has regularly presented to the international community the irrefutable evidence attesting to consistent and deliberate measures undertaken by Armenia in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan with a view to changing the Azerbaijani ethnocultural features of these territories and consolidating the current status quo of the occupation.

Such measures by Armenia include, inter alia, conducting illegal archaeological excavations in historical places in the occupied territories and distorting their results, perpetrating barbarian acts of destruction of the Azerbaijani historical monuments of national and world importance, including mosques and other sacred shrines, presenting non-Armenian churches as their own, removing any traces of Azerbaijani cultural and historical roots, changing toponyms, falsifying inscriptions on the monuments and constructing other fake narratives.

In this regard, attempts by Armenia to use the religious factor to substantiate its policy of territorial expansionism and present its aggression against Azerbaijan as a religious conflict should be a matter of special concern for the international community.

Armenia defaces the Azerbaijani image of the occupied territories also by the methods of construction of Armenian churches therein. For example, the Armenian side has recently completed the construction of another Armenian church in the occupied Jabrayil district of the Republic of Azerbaijan (see attached photographs).*

In this context, Armenia bears full responsibility for violation of international humanitarian law, including the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the Protocols of 1954 and 1999 thereto, which, inter alia, prohibit and prevent in relation to occupied territory any archaeological excavation or any alteration to, or change of use of, cultural property which is intended to conceal or destroy cultural, historical or scientific evidence.

Deliberate change of the ethnocultural picture of Jabrayil and other towns and settlements in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan attests once more that Armenia has no intention of withdrawing from the occupied territories and spares no effort to secure annexation of these territories and to mislead the international community about the roots and consequences of the conflict.

Azerbaijan calls upon the international community, in particular the Minsk Group of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and its Co-Chairs, to condemn internationally wrongful acts of Armenia related to altering Azerbaijani ethnocultural features of the occupied territories and exercise pressure on this State to oblige it to denounce its territorial claims towards Azerbaijan and to end the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories, as provided for in Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993).

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* On file with the Secretariat and available for consultation.